

Arroyo is a role model for all Hispanics. She has set an example of how success is available for all of those who persevere to achieve their goals. She is an inspiration for many Puerto Ricans and for the people in the Bronx who are trying to break the cycle of poverty.

Carmen is the mother of seven and the grandmother of fourteen. She continues to reside in the South Bronx with her husband Hector Ramirez.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in commending Assemblywoman Carmen E. Arroyo for her outstanding achievements and in wishing her continued success.

TRIBUTE TO LEO CIANFLONE

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 1, 1999

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, On Saturday, February 27, 1999, Mr. Galileo F. Cianflone of Long Branch, NJ, was honored by the Long Branch Amerigo Vespucci Society at its annual dinner-dance at Palumbo's in Tinton Falls, NJ. My wife Sarah and I were proud to be on hand for this tribute to Leo Cianflone, a committed leader of the community and a good friend to all who know him.

Mr. Cianflone was born in Miglierina, Italy, on April 9, 1925, the son of the late Thomas and Carolina Cianflone. He is one of seven children. He attended school in Miglierina, learning the trade of cabinet maker and the art of music. At the age of 17, he enrolled in the Carabinieri, and was assigned to the Florence headquarters. During the war, he volunteered his services against Germany in the partisan company, Garibaldi. In 1946, Mr. Cianflone returned home to Miglierina as Lieutenant. He met Maria Anastasio and was married on December 2, 1948. During his years in his native hometown in Italy, he showed the same type of commitment to civic affairs that he would later demonstrate in his adopted hometown in America.

In December 1953, Mr. Cianflone came to the United States. In 1959 he opened his business, Leo's Cabinet Shop, on High Street in Long Branch. In 1974, he was employed by the Long Branch Board of Education as a foreman of the Maintenance Department. He retired in 1993. From 1991 to 1995, he served as member representing the City of Long Branch at the Long Branch Sewerage Authority.

Mr. Cianflone and his wife Maria have two children: his son Thomas, who resides in Union Beach, NJ, with his wife Joanni; and his daughter Carol, who lives in Spring Lake, NJ, with her husband Gary Mennie. Leo couldn't be more delighted over the success that his son and daughter have achieved. Leo's pride and joy are his two grandsons, Joseph Cianflone and Anthony Mennie.

Galileo Cianflone has been a member of the Amerigo Vespucci for 41 years. He has served in capacity of every office, including President for seven years. He has always been extremely active in the Society's endeavors. As everyone who has had the privilege of knowing him and working with him will attest, Leo

Cianflone is unfailingly hardworking and dedicated, always willing to help in every way possible.

Mr. Speaker, it is a real pleasure for me to pay tribute to an outstanding leader and a fine citizen of my hometown of Long Branch, Mr. Galileo Cianflone.

IN HONOR OF ILANA LEVY

HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 1, 1999

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a resident of my district, Ilana Levy of Westport, Connecticut.

I had the pleasure of hearing Ilana speak at a Veteran's Day ceremony at the Westport Town Hall on November 11, 1998. Ilana delivered a speech of tremendous depth and maturity. She was articulate beyond her years and all in attendance were moved by her words.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to submit a copy of the text of Ilana's speech for the RECORD of the 106th Congress.

VETERAN'S DAY SPEECH—ILANA LEVY

I have a confession to make. I have studied about World War I and II in history class and I have certainly known about Veterans Day since I was a child. But over the last couple of weeks, I concentrated on the two as I have never before. It probably all started with the movie 'Saving Private Ryan'. I went to see it somewhat under protest because I like happy movies. (the fact that Matt Damon was in it did help). I had heard that the movie was gruesome and I did not expect to like it. Well I did not like it. No I do not think I could use the term like with such a movie. What I can say about this movie was it truly affected me. I think it even diminished me in a certain way. I started looking at my life and asking myself what if. What if we did not win the war? What if we did not have men and women willing to fight for America? What if we were no longer free? What if we become more and more apathetic and take certain rights for granted? And that's where the diminishing part came in. Yes. I started looking at myself and my life and realized how much I have taken for granted.

I am free. Sure I have parents who tell me what to do and give me certain rules to follow. But I am free. When I was little I complained about going to Sunday school but I have that freedom to pray. My relatives were not always that lucky. During World War II Jewish people were killed just because they were Jewish. They were taken to concentration camps just because they were Jewish. I can remember seeing actual footage of the people in the concentration camps when the American soldiers came to set them free. The soldiers were shocked and sickened about what they saw. What if those soldiers had not gone over to Europe to fight Hitler? Who knows what would have happened to the Jews in the world, or to any of us? Hitler's views could have spread and I might not have been standing here talking to you today. How different the world would have been for everyone had our soldiers not believed in fighting for freedom. How grateful I am for the brave men who were willing to sacrifice their lives so that others could live free.

Saving Private Ryan starts out with the allies storming Omaha Beach. It was during

this scene that I began to see what our soldiers actually had to experience. Of course I have seen films on WWII in class but this was different. These scenes made me understand the true horrors of war. I saw the dead, the wounded and the survivors there on the beach. This was truly a scary feeling for me. I have always been lucky enough to be removed from all of the realities of war but there I was—right in the middle of battle. How quickly lives were ended. How quickly other lives were changed forever. I cannot even fathom having to be put in such a position. I don't think I would have the courage or strength to be in a combat situation. I cannot imagine what it must have been like to leave one's families to fight in lands that are unfamiliar knowing that you might never return home to them. I feel such a profound respect and appreciation to all who have served our country. There are certain experiences which change people forever. I have to believe that serving in the army and fighting in a war does that. Watching friends and fellow soldiers die is too awful to imagine. Veterans are true heroes. I live, no we live in the best country in the world. Certainly we have our problems but we are free. I will never take that for granted again. I am young enough to be idealistic and to hope that some day there will be peace in the world. But I am old enough now to understand what Veterans Day really means. I live in America land of the free. And I am free because of all the wonderful, brave heroes who fought to keep us free. I have another confession to make. Today I am celebrating my first real Veteran's Day. But I promise you it will not be the last. I hope it is not too late to say thank you to all for all that you have done for our country. Thank you for serving the United States of America. God bless you, and God Bless America.

INTRODUCTION OF THE
REGULATORY FAIR WARNING ACT

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 1, 1999

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Regulatory Fair Warning Act along with thirteen cosponsors. This legislation codifies principles of due process, fair warning, and common sense that were always intended to be required by the Administrative Procedure Act (APA). The bill would require that an agency give the regulated community adequate notice of its interpretation of an ambiguous role. Agencies and courts would be barred from imposing penalties based on rules or policies that are not clearly known to the regulated community. They would consequently be encouraged to make known what is required or prohibited by their rules.

Specifically, the Regulatory Fair Warning Act would prohibit a civil or criminal sanction from being imposed by an agency or court if:

- a rule or regulation is not available to the public or known to the regulated community;
- a rule or regulation does not give fair warning of what is prohibited or requested; or
- officials have misled the public about what a rule prohibits or requires.

In our large and complex regulatory system, these simple principles can be forgotten.

I am pleased to introduce this simple, yet necessary measure. Without its fundamental

protections, individuals and businesses must live in an atmosphere of uncertainty as to whether they are compliance with an agency's most recent interpretation or reinterpretation of its regulations. If and when the day arrives that an agency chooses to enforce a new interpretation against a regulated party, that party has two alternatives: (1) roll the dice on expensive, protracted administrative processes and litigation, or (2) pay the penalty, regardless of culpability.

Nothing in this measure is intended to weaken the enforcement powers of federal agencies. In fact, by requiring rules to be clear, the Regulatory Fair Warning Act would promote compliance and make violators easier to catch, because the lines dividing right and wrong would be more clear. This moderate measure would provide a minimum of security and predictability to regulated individuals and businesses. It would surely improve the relationship between federal agencies and the American public.

I originally introduced fair warning legislation in the 104th Congress as H.R. 3307. That bill had strong, bipartisan support and it was favorably reported by the Judiciary Committee. I reintroduced the predecessor of this bill in the 105th Congress as H.R. 4049. Many of the same Members who cosponsored that bill are cosponsors of this one, and I thank them for their support and their work on ensuring fairness in the regulatory process.

There is wide consensus that the government and all its agencies should provide citizens with fair warning of what the law and regulations require. Likewise, citizens should be able to rely on information received from the government and its agencies. Though these principles are embodied in the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution, legislation to codify and enforce them in the regulatory context would help ensure that members of the public—in addition to having due process rights—are actually treated fairly.

TRIBUTE TO VERNICE D.
FERGUSON

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 1, 1999

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to a model of excellence, Ms. Vernice D. Ferguson. Vernice Ferguson was a Senior Fellow in the School of Nursing at the University of Pennsylvania holding the Fagin Family Chair in Cultural Diversity. She is immediate Past President of the International Society of Nurses in Cancer Care.

For more than twenty years she served as a top nurse executive at two VA Medical Centers affiliated with academic health science centers in Madison, Wisconsin and Chicago, Illinois. For twelve years, she was the nurse leader for the Department of Veterans Affairs, the largest organized nursing service in the world with more than 60,000 nursing personnel. Prior to the VA assignment, she served as the Chief, Nursing Department of

the Clinical Center, the National Institutes of Health.

Ms. Ferguson is a Fellow of the Royal College of Nursing of the United Kingdom, the second American nurse so honored, and is a Fellow of the American Academy of Nursing and Past President. She is Past President of Sigma Theta Tau, nursing's international honor society, and served as Chair of the Friends of the Virginia Henderson Library Advisory Committee.

Her awards and honors are numerous, including seven honorary doctorates. She was the recipient of two fellowships, one in physics at the University of Maryland and the other in alcohol studies at Yale University. She was a scholar-in-residence at the Catholic University of America. Ms. Ferguson was also the Potter-Brinton Distinguished Professor for 1994 at the School of Nursing at the University of Missouri at Columbia. In 1995, Ms. Ferguson spent nine weeks in South Africa where she served as Visiting Associate Professor in the Department of Nursing Science at the University of the North West.

While in South Africa, in her capacity as President of the International Society of Nurses in Cancer Care, she toured the country extensively, meeting with health care providers in university nursing programs, voluntary associations, hospitals, and homes in townships and squatters camps. She conducted workshops and offered presentations in a variety of settings throughout South Africa.

Ms. Ferguson serves on the Board of Directors of the Bon Secours Health Care System, The Washington Home, the Board of Visitors, Indiana University School of Nursing, and the National Institutes of Health Alumni Association.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that each Member join me in this tribute to Vernice D. Ferguson.

TRIBUTE TO MARY JEANNE
"DOLLY" HALLSTROM

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 1, 1999

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mary Jeanne "Dolly" Hallstrom, a woman of undaunting spirit and a pillar of courage.

Dolly Hallstrom began her journey of public service following World War II, and became actively engaged on behalf of children with disabilities. She founded the National Association for Children with Learning Disabilities in 1963, and was appointed chair in 1965 of the Illinois Advisory Council on the Education of Handicapped Children. She was elected a state representative and served two terms. Since 1991, she has been serving on the Illinois Human Rights Commission.

Dolly Hallstrom remains the consummate public servant and a powerful voice, whose extraordinary and unselfish contributions on behalf of children, the disabled, and women is remarkable. Her life's work to improve the quality of life and to protect the rights of the most vulnerable among us is immeasurable.

I am honored to call Dolly Hallstrom a friend and a mentor.

DO SOMETHING, DON'T JUST BE
SOMEBODY

(By Grace Kaminkowitz)

No one has nominated a politician for sainthood lately. But some politicians are saintly, despite the recent behavior of Washington types to the contrary. We were exploring the notion that women enter politics to do something while men run for office to be someone. During the course of an interview with Mary Jeanne "Dolly" Hallstrom of Evanston, it became clear how unique she is.

The facts: Dolly started going to nursing school at St. Francis Hospital but love and World War II interfered. She went east supposedly to visit her grandparents but really because her sailor boyfriend was stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. They were married, and after some years they returned to Evanston. Dolly recalls that at the time her nursing school classmates were graduating, she was giving birth to her son, the first of her two children.

In Evanston, she had worked at St. Francis' special needs nursery and was hooked on helping children such as the infants with Down Syndrome.

In the early years of her marriage, she did the usual things such as the junior women's club and being a Girl Scout leader. As time went on, she revived her earlier interest in handicapped children and began working on their behalf. As she tells it, the time was right to pay attention to their problems. "God had an angel on my shoulder and directed me."

By 1963 she had founded the National Association for Children with Learning Disabilities. Her work was being recognized, and she and other volunteers had begun hearing from people all over the country. By 1965 she was appointed chair of the state's Advisory Council on the Education of Handicapped Children. She was a volunteer lobbyist for handicapped youngsters, so it occurred to her she might make a difference in their lives as a member of the state legislature. She ran as a Republican in 1970, but lost.

In that race, she'd been rebuffed in her quest for precinct lists by the head of the local Republican Party because, he said there already was one Evanston Republican woman in the legislature and that was enough. Dolly remedied that by becoming a precinct committeeman, thus assuring herself access to the lists she needed if she ever ran again.

In 1978, then State Rep. John Porter decided to run for Congress and asked Dolly to run for his soon-to-be-vacant seat. She hesitated because Gordon, her husband of 33 years, was dying of cancer. He urged her to do it, so after he died, she fulfilled her husband's deathbed wish, ran and won.

She served just two terms but made her mark, working with the late Eugenia Chapman, an Arlington Heights Democrat, on the bill that created the current guardianship and advocacy laws for the state. She also proved to be a staunch feminist, backing bills supporting women's equality.

The 1982 census resulted in new districts, and Dolly landed with another Republican. She could have run against him in a primary or against a Democratic in a general election. She liked both potential opponents but ran against the Democrat and lost.

She worked as a protection and advocacy lobbyist for years. Then in 1991 Governor Edgar named her to the Human Rights Commission, which she graces with her wisdom to this day.

None of this would be remarkable if you didn't know that Dolly had a disabling